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WHEAT SITUATION

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Poor crops in many traditional exporting countries have marked 1963-64 as an unusual trading year despite a near-record world wheat crop. The most dramatic example of an exporter shifting to an importer is the Soviet Union. As a result, world trade in wheat and flour may be substantially above the record 1.7 billion bushels set in 1961-62. Much of this expected increase would come from the record 1-billion-bushel exports currently estimated for the United States. Canadian exports are also expected to increase sharply.

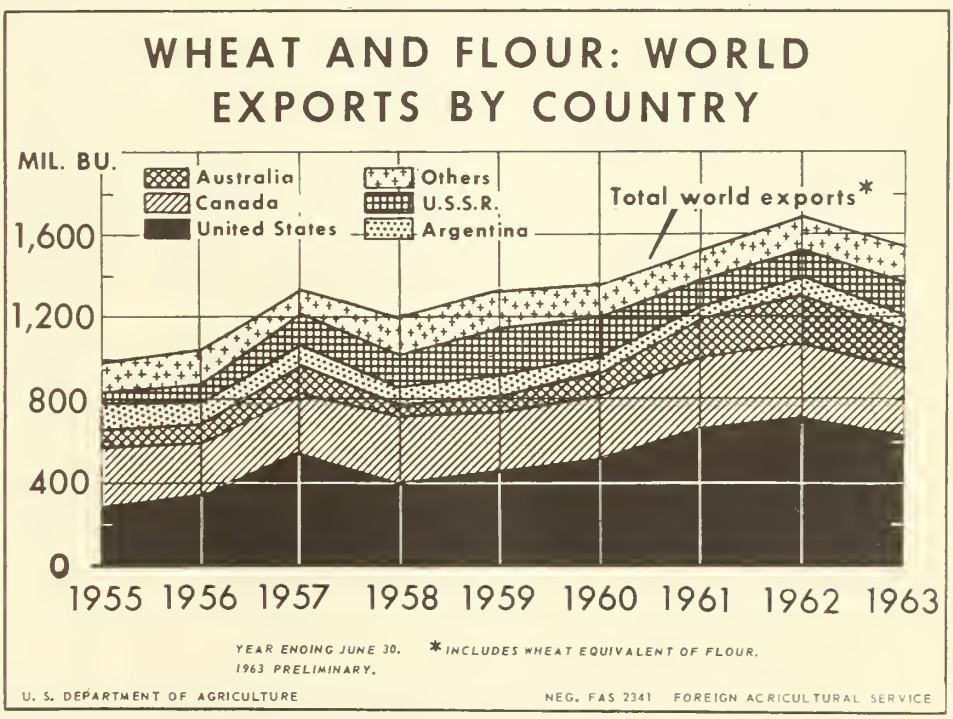

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Table 1.- Wheat: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1957-61 and annual 1960-63

Item	Year beginning July				
	Average 1957-61	1960	1961	1962 1/	1963 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply					
Carryover on July 1	1,162.0	1,313.5	1,411.2	1,321.9	1,189
Production	1,225.3	1,357.3	1,234.7	1,092.6	1,133
Imports 3/	8.0	8.2	5.9	5.6	5
Total	2,395.3	2,679.0	2,651.8	2,420.1	2,327
Domestic disappearance					
Food 4/	494.9	496.0	499.5	501.4	500
Seed	62.0	64.0	56.0	60.7	70
Industry	.1	.1	.1	.1	---
Feed 5/	46.0	45.8	54.4	29.8	32
Total	603.0	605.9	610.0	592.0	602
Exports 6/	547.7	661.9	719.9	638.7	1,000
Total disappearance	1,150.7	1,267.8	1,329.9	1,230.7	1,602
Stocks on June 30	1,244.6	1,411.2	1,321.9	1,189.4	725

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Imports and distribution items are projected.
3/ Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export.
4/ Includes shipments to United States Territories and wheat for military food use at home and abroad.
5/ This is the residual figure, after all other disappearance has been taken into account; assumed to roughly approximate wheat used for feed.
6/ Exports are of wheat, including flour wholly from U. S. wheat and other wheat products in terms of wheat. They include exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. Shipments are included in domestic disappearance for food.

THE WHEAT SITUATION
Including Rye

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 21, 1963

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SUMMARY

Wheat and flour exports in 1963-64 are currently estimated at one billion bushels, assuming that prospective sales to the Soviet Bloc are realized. This estimated record export stems from poor crops in many traditional exporting countries although the world crop is a near record. As a result of this anticipated export level, the carryover on July 1, 1964 may total only 725 million bushels--about 465 million below a year earlier and may be the smallest carryover since 1953. The carryover of all classes of wheat, except durum, will be reduced sharply with the greatest decline in stocks of hard winter.

Prices of most classes of wheat are above their loan rates, reflecting the sharp increase in export demand and the tight supply of privately-held wheat. Prices of many classes have been so high that traders have purchased large quantities from the Government at the resale formula price. As a result of the strong market, there has been very little price support loan activity for 1963-crop wheat.

World wheat production is forecast at 8.3 billion bushels, a near record, though crops in many traditional exporting countries have been hard hit by bad weather. France and the Soviet Union both have small crops and the Western European wheat crop is poor in quality. Wheat production is estimated at an alltime high in Asia led by record crops in India and Pakistan.

This is a year of unusual trading situations in that many traditional wheat exporters are now becoming importers. This situation is expected to set a new record world trade level that will be substantially above the record of 1.7 billion bushels set in 1961.

Exports of rye from the U.S. in 1963-64 are expected to increase based on the foreign demand for food grain and the small world rye crop.

CURRENT SITUATION

New Export Record Expected

Based on current world demand and allowing for prospective sales of about 200 million bushels to the Soviet Union and Eastern European Bloc, U.S. wheat exports are expected to reach 1,000 million bushels during the 1963-64 year (table 1). Last year, exports totaled 639 million bushels; a record of 720 million was reached in 1961-62.

Exports of wheat and flour have moved at a fast pace in recent weeks. The sharp increase in September exports over those of July or August was principally due to heavy buying by Western European countries and Japan. European wheat crops were harvested under extremely poor conditions so that much of this wheat will not even be suitable for blending with imported wheats for bread flour.

The significant change in the 1963-64 export picture, both U.S. and world, is due to the apparent very small wheat crop harvested in the Soviet Union. Although reliable production data are not available, the best estimates indicate the crop was at least 25 percent below the small 1962 crop. The Soviet Union, normally the third or fourth largest wheat exporter averaging 150-200 million bushels in recent years, in the current year will be the world's largest wheat importer. After making purchases from Canada and Australia of more than 350 million bushels, they indicated a desire to buy U.S. wheat.

On October 9, the President stated that the U.S. would sell wheat to the Soviet Union and Eastern European Bloc countries subject to several conditions: (1) Sales are to be for gold, dollars, or convertible currencies; (2) all wheat is to be used in the countries making the purchase; and (3) shipment is to be provided in American-owned vessels to the maximum extent possible. The private export trade will handle exports to the Soviet Bloc. The transactions will follow the same procedures as for other commercial sales.

The procedures are that exporters buy in the market and when the wheat is exported the U.S. trader receives an export subsidy in Government-owned wheat under the payment-in-kind program and later must export this wheat. The President also stated that the Department of Commerce would establish a system to prevent any one exporter from handling more than a quarter of the total transaction with the Soviet Bloc. For the present time, the Department of Commerce will receive applications for export to the Bloc of 150 million bushels for shipment prior to April 30, 1964.

Based on inspections for export, wheat exports totaled 151 million bushels during July-September, about 21 million above the same period a year earlier (table 4). The only class of wheat registering a decline during July-September 1963 from that of 1962 was hard winter wheat which totaled 91 million bushels, down 5 million from a year earlier. Durum wheat exports, though up, were insignificant in both periods. Inspections for export of soft red winter totaled 17 million bushels during July-September this year, an increase of about 7 million from the same period in 1962. Exports of white wheat totaled 29 million bushels, an increase of 9 million over the same period a year earlier. The largest relative increase was registered by hard spring wheat exports which were 3 times greater than a year earlier. They totaled 12 million bushels, compared to only 4 million during the first 3 months a year earlier. During July-September this year, a larger proportion than usual of wheat was exported commercially for dollars rather than under Government-financed programs. In this period, 35 percent was exported for dollars while only 27 percent was sold under these terms a year earlier. These sharply increased commercial exports reflect heavy shipments to Western Europe and Japan--major commercial wheat purchasers.

Registration of flour for export subsidy totaled 27 million bushels (wheat equivalent) during July-September 1963, about 5 million more than during this same period in 1962.

Reflecting the current enlarged export estimate of 1,000 million bushels for 1963-64, exports of each class of wheat (except hard red spring and durum) are expected to establish new records (table 2). Although it is anticipated that the Soviet purchases will be largely of hard winter, because of availabilities and current price relationships, it should be noted that the following estimates were made without any indication of what classes and exact quantities the Soviet Union would buy. Because of this lack of specific information, the Department on October 11 restricted the amount of soft wheat that could be exported to the Soviet Bloc under the payment-in-kind program to 30 million bushels from the West Coast and to a like amount from all other Coasts combined (East, Gulf, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence). The purpose of this action was to maintain supplies of these wheats for regular commercial buyers in this country and abroad and for carryover. During the year, the USDA will continue such action as becomes necessary to maintain adequate supplies for these traditional outlets.

Exports of hard winter wheat are currently estimated at 720 million bushels, an increase of 233 million over the record exported in 1961-62.

Exports of soft red wheat are expected to reach about 70 million bushels, around 30 million more than a year earlier but about the same as the record 69 million in 1955-56. Hard spring exports are currently estimated at 60 million bushels, a substantial increase of 21 million over a year earlier but not reaching the record of 88 million in 1951-52. Exports of durum wheat are now put at 8 million bushels, twice the low level of 1962-63, but substantially below those of 1961-62. Exports of white wheat for the year are currently estimated at about 140 million bushels, substantially above a year earlier and slightly above the record level attained in 1960-61. Based on current requirements of the usual buyers of U.S. wheat, exports of soft wheats and durum probably would rise to about the levels indicated even without the Soviet sales although this would not be true to the same extent for hard red wheats.

Carryover Continues to Decline

The beginning supply of wheat in the 1963-64 marketing year is currently placed at 2,327 million bushels, the third consecutive reduction in supply. The July 1, 1963, carryover totaled 1,189 million bushels, about 133 million below that of a year earlier. The 1963 crop, produced under a special 1-year wheat stabilization program, totaled 1,133 million bushels, about 40 million above a year earlier but 92 million below the 5-year average. An allowance for imports in 1963-64 of about 5 million bushels is included in the total supply.

Total disappearance of wheat in 1963-64 may be about 1,600 million bushels, with domestic use totaling around 600 and exports accounting for the remainder. The current estimate of domestic disappearance includes allowances of wheat for food of 500 million bushels, and for feed of about 30 million bushels. Both of these disappearance items are about the same as in 1962-63. The major change in domestic disappearance is expected to be in the quantity of wheat used for seed. Farmers are not planting wheat for 1964 under a mandatory control program as in the past; thus, the possibility exists that acreage seeded to wheat could exceed the 49.5-million-acre allotment. Included in the current estimate of domestic disappearance is an allowance for seed use of 70 million bushels, enough to seed about 60 million acres. An acreage of this size would be only about 5 million greater than that normally seeded under the old wheat program. The first official estimate of the acreage seeded to winter wheat will be released in mid-December.

With a total disappearance in 1963-64 of 1,600 million bushels, the carryover would be further reduced. The expected reduction of about 465 million bushels would place the July 1, 1964 carryover at 725 million, the lowest carryover level since 1953. This reduction would be reflected in every class of wheat except durum although it should be remembered that the estimates of carryover are based on a billion bushel export level. The hard winter wheat carryover would be reduced the most and would total only about 495 million bushels by July 1, 1964. Carryover of hard spring would be reduced about 30 million, while the carryovers of both red winter and white wheats would be only slightly smaller than the very low stocks of July 1, 1963. The carryover

of durum might reach 56 million bushels, an increase of 15 million from the high level of July 1, 1963 (table 2).

1963 Crop Below Average

Production of all wheat was estimated in October at 1,133 million bushels, about 4 percent more than 1962 but 7 percent below the 1957-61 average. The yield per harvested acre of all wheat at 25.5 bushels is 0.4 bushel above last year and the third highest of record. The relatively small 1963 crop is due to a harvested acreage 12 percent below average.

Production of hard winter wheat is placed at 536 million, soft red winter at 205 million, hard spring wheat at 165 million, and durum at 51 million bushels. The white wheat crop (both winter and spring) was estimated at 175 million bushels of which about 155 million was winter wheat. Thus, production of each of the hard wheats is the same or smaller than a year earlier while production of soft wheats is substantially larger (table 2).

Prices Strong; CCC Sales Heavy

Prices of most classes of wheat at the major markets have soared in recent weeks, reflecting the relatively short supply of privately-held wheat, the recent spurt in export demand and the apparent tight holding by farmers. Through September 1963, only 114 million bushels of new-crop wheat had been placed under price support loan and purchase agreement. This is substantially below the 135 million put under support through September 1962, and is only about 10 percent of the current year's crop. Of the quantity placed under loan, 83 million were warehouse-stored loans and the remainder farm-stored loans. The increase in the quantity put under support from August to September this year is about the same as a year earlier.

As a result of these combined factors, prices at many locations, including some terminal markets, have risen to their applicable statutory minimum sales levels. This has permitted the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell about 35 million bushels of wheat at the statutory minimum from July 1 to mid-October. Statutory sales during this same period a year earlier were negligible.

Farm prices have been strong reflecting the increased market activity. The price received by farmers in September averaged $1.84 per bushel, 7 cents above the price in August and 2 cents above the national average loan rate. With this increased demand, the season average price received by farmers in 1963-64 may be moderately above the national average loan rate of $1.82 per bushel.

Prices of most winter wheats declined some in July, but during August and early September prices held fairly constant. However, since mid-September, prices of winter wheats have risen sharply (table 3). The price of No. 1 Hard Winter wheat, Kansas City, in mid-October was 15 cents per bushel above

a month earlier and 26 cents above the season low. No. 1 White wheat at Portland also increased substantially--about 17 cents from mid-September to mid-October. At that time, it was about 21 cents above its low. No. 2 Red Winter increased the sharpest of the winter wheats, rising 24 cents per bushel from mid-September to mid-October at St. Louis. At $2.20 per bushel, it was up 41 cents from the low. Spring wheat prices declined steadily during July and reached their lows in mid-August. Since then, they have also risen steadily and in mid-October the price of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, Minneapolis, was 10 cents per bushel above a month earlier and 26 cents above its low to date. In mid-October, the prices of the above mentioned classes ranged from 14 to 23 cents per bushel above their effective loan rates at their respective markets.

CCC Export Pricing Policy

In order to make CCC-owned wheat available to meet the expanded export needs, CCC will sell wheat for unrestricted use from its stocks at the higher of the market price or a predetermined minimum selling price. As a result of this action, the cost of CCC wheat at the Gulf will be the same regardless of the point of origin.

The primary basis for this minimum selling price will be the statutory minimum of 105 percent of the applicable price support loan rate at the point of storage plus carrying charges. However, the minimum selling price this year will be somewhat above the statutory minimum in some areas to assist in an orderly pattern of grain movements and to reduce the possibility of windfall profits on grain purchased from CCC.

County price support loan rates are based on traditional patterns of demand for wheat predominantly for domestic consumption, and reflect domestic transportation cost differentials from production points to the traditional terminal markets. This year's unprecedented export demand has brought on a shift from normal patterns of movement so that wheat will be drawn to export positions from far more distant interior locations than usual. This unusual export demand will distort the normal relationship between support prices at various locations and the principal market outlets for the wheat, especially in the area from which wheat will move into export through Gulf ports.

To make wheat from CCC stocks at the more distant points of storage available for export through the Gulf will require paying the 105 percent statutory minimum price at point of storage and the cost of movement to port locations. If CCC wheat at points closer to the ports were offered for sale at a statutory minimum price which together with cost of movement to ports would be less than the comparable total for wheat stored in the more distant locations, purchases and transportation activities would be unduly concentrated in these closer locations, orderly movement of the vast quantities of wheat needed would be more difficult to achieve, and the chances of excessive profits increased.

Therefore, within the area from which exports through the Gulf will be drawn, CCC will set minimum prices for wheat at locations closer to port somewhat higher than the statutory minimum at such locations. This price, plus export freight costs to port, will correspond to the statutory minimum at more distant points plus export freight from such distant points to port.

This minimum pricing will apply to so-called "flat" wheat or wheat delivered by trucks to storage points. In no event, of course, will CCC sell wheat for unrestricted use at less than the statutory minimum price at the point of storage. Other adjustments in CCC selling prices will be made when and if they become appropriate.

Undesirable Varieties in 1964

Thirty-eight wheat varieties, declared undesirable because of inferior milling or baking qualities, will be discounted 20 cents per bushel in price-support rates on the 1964 wheat crop. The list includes an additional variety from those listed for the 1963 support program. Lathrop variety, a hard red spring wheat, has been added as undesirable in Minnesota and North and South Dakota.

Advance notice of discounts is given to discourage plantings of these undesirable wheat varieties. Discounts on undesirable varieties have been included in the price-support program since 1956. The 20 cents per bushel discount is the same as last year.

The 38 varieties named as undesirable for the 1964 wheat support program follow by class:

Hard Red Winter--Blue Jacket, Cache (except in Utah and Idaho), Chiefkan, Cimarron, Early Blackhull, Kan King, Kharkof MC 22, New Chief, Pawnee Sel. 33, Purkof, Red Chief, Red Hull, Red Jacket, Stafford, Wasatch (except in Utah, Idaho, and Colorado), and Yogo.

Hard Red Spring--C.T. 231, Gasser, Kinney, Premier, Progress, Spinkcota, Sturgeon; and Henry, Lathrop, and Russell, in Minnesota, and North and South Dakota.

White--Fiftyfold, Florence, Greeson, Rex, and Sonora.

Soft Red Winter--Kan Queen, Kawvale, Nured, and Seabreeze.

Durum--Golden Ball, Peliss, and Pentad.

These varieties and the states where there are exceptions were designated by USDA's Agricultural Research Service after consultation with personnel from State Agricultural Experiment Stations, and others on both State and Federal staffs.

The undesirable varieties are designated nationally except for Cache, Henry, Russell, Wasatch, and Lathrop.

The 38 varieties designated for 1964 have been found to have distinctly undesirable milling and baking qualities. Discounts lessen the possibility of such inferior U. S. wheats finding their way into domestic and export channels. Representatives of crop improvement associations support this action to help improve the overall quality of U. S. wheat production. Acreages of these undesirable varieties have been declining in recent years and the discount in the price-support program is credited with speeding this trend. Application of the 20-cent-per-bushel discount to producer support rates will be the same as the 1963 program.

Price support regulations for the 1964 program, as in the past, will require the producer to certify production of undesirable varieties based on his knowledge of the varieties he seeded and harvested. Because wheat varieties are difficult to identify from threshed samples, USDA in certain instances may require additional information to support certification.

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

The Canadian Situation

The 1963 wheat crop in Canada is currently estimated at 719 million bushels, an all-time record, but only slightly above the previous record of 702 million harvested in 1952. This large crop, coupled with the August 1 beginning carryover of 488 million bushels, accounts for a record total supply of 1,207 million bushels (table 17). Domestic disappearance of wheat in Canada is usually around 150 million bushels and current estimates of exports of wheat and flour in 1963-64 total about 550 million. Thus, based on a total disappearance of 700 million bushels, the carryover on August 1, 1964, would be slightly above that at the beginning of the year and would be equivalent to a normal crop.

Shipments to the Soviet Union dominate Canada's 550-million-bushel estimated exports in 1963-64. Russia has contracted with Canada for 239 million bushels to be shipped in the current year. A new agreement with Communist China calls for the shipment of between 112 to 187 million bushels over the next 3 years with 18.5 million bushels to be shipped by January.

Another Large World Wheat Crop 1/

World wheat production, forecast at 8.3 billion bushels, is only around 400 million below the record 8.7 billion reached both in 1962 and in 1958.

Present forecasts are subject to change as revised estimates become available for Northern Hemisphere countries and as crops develop in the Southern Hemisphere where harvesting normally begins in November. Growing

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1/ Adapted from reports of the Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

conditions up to early December will play a large part in determining the final outturns in Argentina and Australia, the leading producers in the Southern Hemisphere.

Total wheat production in North America is estimated at 1.9 billion bushels, about 200 million above 1962 total and about 300 million above the 1955-59 average. All 3 countries of the area had good outturns. Canada's crop of 719 million is a record but only slightly above the 702-million-bushel harvest in 1952. The U. S. crop of 1,133 million bushels is 4 percent above the 1962 crop though 7 percent below the average of the preceding 5 years. Mexico's production of 58 million bushels is an alltime high for that country.

Wheat production in Western Europe is tentatively forecast at about 300 million bushels below the record crop in 1962. Both acreage and yields are smaller. The reduced acreage is mainly due to a shift from wheat acreage to other grains after severe winter weather damaged fields. France was most affected, and acreage harvested there was down 2 million acres. After a late start in the spring, the outlook for Europe's crop was good until prolonged rains interrupted harvesting. This caused very high moisture content and sprouting of grain still in the fields. It is too early to accurately estimate losses but lower quality is definitely indicated.

Eastern Europe's wheat production is estimated at 645 million bushels, about 5 percent above the 1962 total. Both acreage and yields were larger. Outturns in the Danube Basin, however, are larger than in 1962.

Growing conditions over much of the Soviet Union were unfavorable and a substantial drop in wheat production is estimated. The fourth successive year of drought in the New Lands area cut production of spring wheat, and yields of winter wheat were down in the important Ukraine region. A substantial reduction in the total outturn is indicated, though official estimates are not available. USSR's desire to buy large quantities in world markets bears this out.

Wheat production is estimated at an alltime high in Asia. Crop outturns equaled or surpassed the large 1962 harvest in all areas except Japan. Unfavorable growing conditions there reduced the crop from an expected 56 million bushels to 33 million.

Africa's wheat production is slightly above the near-record crop in 1962. Acreage was larger than in 1962 but yields were slightly lower. Most of the increase in production was in Egypt.

Early season forecasts of a record wheat crop in Australia are not materializing. The present outlook is for a good harvest though well below the 307 million bushels harvested last year.

World Trade to Set Record 1/

Even though the world's wheat harvest is forecast at a near-record 8.3 billion bushels, 1963-64 is marked by unusual trading situations. Weather damage to crops has sharply increased the need of many importing countries; it has even turned some exporters--especially the USSR--into importers. Because of this unusual situation, world trade is expected to exceed, by substantial margins, the previous record of 1.7 billion bushels set in 1961-62.

Western Europe's total crop this year may drop 300 million bushels below last year's record. Much of the wheat just harvested is poor in quality and too wet for milling unless dried mechanically. Dry wheat for milling became an urgent need as wet weather delayed harvesting; as a result, many European countries are buying soft red wheat in the U. S. This is the type their own production usually supplies.

The import needs of East European Bloc countries are ordinarily supplied chiefly from within the Bloc, but this year will be different because of smaller crops.

Though total wheat output in Asia is at an alltime high, the 2 big importers--Japan and Communist China--still need wheat. Bad weather sharply reduced Japan's crop, and its wheat import plans now call for 110 million bushels--20 percent over 1962-63 imports. Pressure may have eased somewhat in Communist China, where reports indicate the crop may be slightly better than last year's. However, in August the Red Chinese signed a second 3-year agreement with Canada, covering 112-187 million bushels of wheat. Communist China is still receiving wheat under a contract with Australia.

Principal Exporting Countries 1/

The USSR is one of the many traditional exporting countries hit by bad weather. It usually served as the granary for Eastern Europe and also sold wheat outside the Bloc. Heavy purchases from Canada and Australia and cancellation of export committments to West European countries were the first real indications of supply problems.

France, normally a sizable supplier of wheat to other West European countries, has recently imported bread grain for milling, in addition to its usual imports of durum. Syria's crop is half of last year's and its export prospects are small. Spain will slip back to import status, and so will Italy. Sweden, in some years an exporter, needs wheat this year.

Three of the world's top 4 wheat exporters--Argentina, Australia, and Canada--now have limited potential for further large exports this year.

Argentina's 1962 crop was poor, and stocks on July 1 were the smallest in recent years. The current crop looks promising with an acreage 14 percent above last season's, and the export surplus may be 35 to 40 million bushels higher.

Australia had a record crop in 1962, but heavy sales to Communist China plus normal exports are expected to cut its stocks to a minimum by December 1 when the new marketing season starts. The wheat recently purchased by the USSR will all come from the crop about to be harvested. Though this crop is expected to be good, it is not likely to be large enough to maintain exports at the level of the current year.

Canada's excellent wheat crop is pushing supplies to a record high, and considerably more wheat is available for export; but the shipments already scheduled for the Soviet Union and other customers will use railroad and port facilities to the limit.

This situation leaves the United States as the world's only country with a large and readily available wheat supply. When the 1963-64 marketing year began, the supply totaled 2.3 billion bushels. Of this, about 600 million will be needed for domestic uses, leaving 1.7 billion for export and carryover.

THE RYE SITUATION

Rye Exports Likely to Increase

The U. S. rye supply for 1963-64 is placed at 37.7 million bushels, the smallest in recent years and about 12 million bushels below the 1962-63 near-record supply. Because of Europe's increased requirements for food grains and preferences for rye by some of its countries, U. S. exports of this grain are expected to increase above the 7-million-bushel level estimated earlier. The current level of exports, running substantially below those of a year earlier, do not justify an increase in the estimate; however, 2 factors--a strong world demand for food grain and another small world rye crop--suggest that U. S rye exports might reasonably reach a level of about 10 million bushels (table 19).

Imports of rye from Canada continue to be negligible but, in light of the small supply in the U. S. and the fairly large supply in Canada, the possibility is that they could pick up. High prices, if they continue, and Canada's overtaxed port facilities hindering exports to other countries may also have an increasing effect on imports from Canada. Such imports could move via rail and truck. However, based on imports to date, the estimate of only 1 million bushels for 1963-64 still holds.

Any sizable increase in exports from the U. S. would require a reduction in domestic use, in stocks, or in both. Prevailing high prices could have a pronounced effect; first, on the amount fed; second, on stocks; and third, on domestic consumer uses. If exports reach 10 million bushels, domestic disappearance would probably decline to about 21 million but the carryover on July 1, 1964, might be about the same as a year earlier.

Prices for No. 2 rye at Minneapolis have risen sharply reaching $1.41 per bushel in mid-October (table 3). This was 21 cents per bushel over mid-September and about 19 cents above the effect price support loan at Minneapolis.

The farm price of rye in September was $1.09 cents per bushel, 2 cents above the national average loan rate.

World Rye Crop Down 2/

World rye production continued its downward trend and is forecast at 1,225 million bushels for 1963, just 2 percent below last year but 15 percent below the 1955-59 average.

Rye production in North America is estimated at 43 million bushels, 10 million less than a year ago reflecting the smaller U. S. crop. The Canadian crop is slightly larger than last year.

The rye crop in Western Europe is estimated only slightly below the 1962 crop. Production was up in West Germany, the largest producer in the area, with both acreage and yields slightly higher. This increase, however, is offset by declines in many other countries.

Eastern Europe is an important producer of rye. Production is now estimated at 365 million bushels, a 6 percent decline from the 1962 harvest. The million-acre reduction in acreage accounted for the smaller crop.

The 1963 crop in the Soviet Union is estimated to be little changed from the crop of a year ago. Turkey accounts for about 95 percent of Asia's total rye production.

A larger Argentine rye crop is expected this year; the 1962 harvest was abnormally small.

2/ Adapted from World Agriculture Production and Trade, September 1963, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 2.- Wheat: Estimated supply and distribution by classes, United States, average 1957-61 and annual 1960-63

Item	Hard red winter	Soft red winter	Hard red spring	Durum	White	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Average 1957-61						
Carryover, July 1	860	12	221	20	49	1,162
Production	687	179	171	27	161	1,225
Imports 1/	---	---	8	---	---	8
Supply	1,547	191	400	47	210	2,395
Exports 2/	335	45	42	5	120	547
Domestic disappearance 3/	264	131	139	24	45	603
Carryover, June 30	948	15	219	18	45	1,245
1960-61						
Carryover, July 1, 1960	1,002	10	218	18	66	1,314
Production	794	190	188	34	151	1,357
Imports 1/	---	---	8	---	---	8
Supply	1,796	200	414	52	217	2,679
Exports 2/	432	54	32	6	138	662
Domestic disappearance 3/	260	134	145	26	41	606
Carryover, June 30, 1961	1,104	12	237	20	38	1,411
1961-62						
Carryover, July 1, 1961	1,104	12	237	20	38	1,411
Production	754	202	116	21	142	1,235
Imports 1/	---	---	6	---	---	6
Supply	1,858	214	359	41	180	2,652
Exports 2/	487	56	42	16	119	720
Domestic disappearance 3/	286	134	130	20	40	610
Carryover, June 30, 1962	1,085	24	187	5	21	1,322
1962-63 4/						
Carryover, July 1, 1962	1,085	24	187	5	21	1,322
Production	536	155	176	72	154	1,093
Imports 1/	---	---	5	---	---	5
Supply	1,621	179	368	77	175	2,420
Exports 2/	434	40	39	4	122	639
Domestic disappearance 3/	249	134	137	32	40	592
Carryover, June 30, 1963	938	5	192	41	13	1,189
1963-64 4/ 5/						
Carryover, July 1, 1963	938	5	192	41	13	1,189
Production	536	205	165	51	176	1,133
Imports 1/	---	---	5	---	---	5
Supply	1,474	210	362	92	189	2,327
Exports 2/	720	71	60	8	141	1,000
Domestic disappearance 3/	259	135	140	28	40	602
Carryover, June 30, 1964	495	4	162	56	8	725

1/ Excludes imports for milling-in-bond and export as flour. 2/ Includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. 3/ Wheat for food (including military food use at home and abroad), feed, seed and industry. Includes shipments to U. S. Territories. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Imports and distribution are projected.

Note:-Figures by classes in this table are not based on survey or enumeration data and are therefore only approximations. Class production is established on the basis of the wheat-variety surveys every five years. CCC inventories are reported by classes and total stocks have been broken down by classes largely on the basis of CCC holdings of each class. Exports and shipments, by classes, are estimated on the basis of "inspection for export" for wheat as grain and on the basis of the area from which exports are made for flour.

Table 3.- Wheat and rye: Cash closing prices and support prices at terminal markets, specified months and days, 1962 and 1963 1/

Commodity, market and grade	Cash closing prices								1963-crop support prices 2/	
	Monthly average					Daily range			Effective	Terminal
	Sept. 1962	June 1963	July 1963	Aug. 1963	Sept. 1963	Oct. 17, 1962	Oct. 10, 1963	Oct. 17, 1963	Oct. 17, 1963	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Wheat:										
Chicago:										
No. 2 Yellow Hard Winter	2.14	1.98	1.96	1.99	2.06	2.11	2.14-2.15	2.15-2.16	2.03	2.09
No. 2 Red Winter	2.07	1.96	1.84	1.83	1.97	2.06	2.14	2.17-2.18	2.03	2.09
St. Louis:										
No. 2 Red Winter	2.09	1.92	1.84	1.84	2.00	2.08-2.12	2.17-2.20	2.18-2.21	2.03	2.09
Kansas City:										
No. 1 Hard Winter, ordinary protein	2.17	2.05	1.98	2.03	2.09	2.18-2.19	2.17-2.20	2.18-2.21	2.01	2.07
No. 1 Hard Winter, 13 percent protein	2.38	2.17	2.09	2.12	2.21	2.31-2.45	2.22-2.36	2.22-2.38	2.04	2.10
Fort Worth:										
No. 1 Hard Winter	2.54	2.36	2.37	2.38	2.41	2.48-2.60	2.44-2.54	2.49-2.59	2.21	2.27
Minneapolis:										
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein	2.30	2.40	2.23	2.14	2.27	2.34-2.35	2.33-2.35	2.33-2.35	2.10	2.16
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 13 percent protein	2.35	2.45	2.28	2.18	2.30	2.40-2.42	2.36-2.38	2.36-2.38	2.13	2.19
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 15 percent protein	2.49	2.50	2.32	2.23	2.35	2.52-2.56	2.40-2.42	2.40-2.42	2.17	2.23
No. 1 Hard Amber Durum	2.53	2.42	2.40	2.29	2.31	2.50-2.62	2.40-2.50	2.35-2.45	2.35	2.41
Portland:										
No. 1 Hard Winter, ordinary protein	2.29	2.32	2.15	2.09	2.19	2.24	2.30	2.35-2.36	1.94	2.00
No. 1 Soft White	2.13	2.01	1.96	1.97	2.05	2.12	2.15	2.17	1.94	2.00
Toledo:										
No. 2 Red Winter	2.04	2.02	1.76	1.74	1.88	2.06	2.10	2.11	---	---
No. 2 Soft White	2.03	2.02	1.78	1.77	1.91	2.04	2.08	2.10	---	---
Rye:										
Minneapolis: No. 2	1.12	1.21	1.20	1.21	1.38	1.13-1.17	1.41-1.45	1.39-1.43	1.22	1.29

1/ Cash grain closing prices are not the range of cash sales during the day but are on-track cash prices established at the close of the market. The terminal rate is a rate used in determining the effective support price for grain in terminal storage or in transit to terminal and for calculating most county price support rates. The effective support price is the established terminal support rate for grain received by rail minus the deduction for storage as of the date shown. A comparison of the above effective price support rate and the current cash closing price is an indication of whether the market price is above or below the support rate provided the location of the grain is on track at the specified terminals. The monthly average price is the simple average of the daily closing prices.

2/ On the hard wheats, assumes sedimentation value of 38-42 (the base sedimentation level for 1963-crop hard wheat price support loans) and the applicable price support protein content. "Ordinary protein" assumes to carry no protein premiums.

Table 4 .- Wheat and flour: Current indicators of export movement, by program, coastal area and class of wheat, July-September 1962 and 1963

Period, program and coastal area	Wheat (grain only)-Inspections for export 1/							Flour (wheat equivalent)-Registrations of export sales 2/
	Hard Winter	Red Winter	Hard Spring	Durum	White	Mixed	Total	
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
July-September 1962								
Commercial	13.0	10.5	3.6	1.0	7.1	0.6	35.8	5.6
Government Programs:								
CCC Credit	3.4	---	.1	---	---	---	3.5	---
Title I-P.L. 480	72.7	---	.1	---	10.2	---	83.0	7.3
Title IV-P.L. 480	.8	---	---	---	---	---	.8	3/
A.I.D.	1.8	---	---	---	---	---	1.8	3/
Barter	2.2	---	.4	---	.7	---	3.3	3/
Donations	1.9	---	.1	---	.3	---	2.3	9.1
Total	95.8	10.5	4.3	1.0	18.3	.6	130.5	22.0
July-September 1963								
Commercial	15.0	15.7	8.0	.6	13.2	.5	53.0	5.4
Government Programs:								
CCC Credit	.1	---	---	---	---	---	.1	---
Title I-P.L. 480	64.6	1.0	.3	---	15.7	---	81.6	11.8
Title IV-P.L. 480	1.8	.6	.1	---	.1	.1	2.7	3/
A.I.D.	.1	---	.5	---	---	---	.6	3/
Barter	6.0	---	---	---	---	---	6.0	---
Donations	3.3	3/	3.5	---	---	---	6.8	10.1
Total	90.9	17.3	12.4	.6	29.0	.6	150.8	27.3
July-September 1962								
Coastal areas:								
Great Lakes	3/	5.5	2.6	1.0	1.5	---	10.6	NOT AVAILABLE
Atlantic	1.2	1.8	1.0	---	.4	.3	4.7	
Gulf	82.2	3.2	.7	---	---	---	86.1	
Pacific	12.4	---	---	---	16.4	.3	29.1	
Total	95.8	10.5	4.3	1.0	18.3	.6	130.5	
July-September 1963								
Coastal areas:								
Great Lakes	1.3	9.8	6.8	.6	1.9	---	20.4	
Atlantic	.6	3.9	3.8	---	1.3	---	9.6	
Gulf	76.9	3.6	1.6	---	---	.3	82.4	
Pacific	12.1	---	.2	---	25.8	.3	38.4	
Total	90.9	17.3	12.4	.6	29.0	.6	150.8	

1/ Based on weekly reports of inspections for export. Does not include rail or truck movement to Canada or Mexico. 2/ Registrations of sales under the Cash Payment Flour Export Program (GR-346) for period ending on Saturday nearest to end of month shown. Flour inspections are not available nor are registrations of flour broken down by class of wheat from which the flour was milled. 3/ Less than 50,000 bushels.

Table 5 .- Wheat: Estimated July 1 stocks in four major exporting countries, averages 1940-49, annual 1950-63

Year	United States grain 1/	Canadian grain 2/	Argentina	Australia	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Average:					
1940-44	446	463	224	142	1,275
1945-49	193	155	134	75	557
1950	425	140	100	120	785
1951	400	232	85	100	817
1952	256	270	35	80	641
1953	606	435	160	95	1,296
1954	934	650	155	155	1,894
1955	1,036	570	165	160	1,931
1956	1,033	620	130	183	1,966
1957	909	430	160	115	1,614
1958	881	435	175	70	1,561
1959	1,295	475	160	135	2,065
1960	1,314	545	140	145	2,144
1961	1,411	320	100	150	1,981
1962	1,322	590	70	95	2,077
1963 3/	1,189	520	85	150	1,944

1/ Includes United States wheat in Canada. 2/ Includes Canadian wheat in the United States. 3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers, or other information.

Table 6.- Wheat: Price per bushel in 3 exporting countries, nearest mid-month, June-October 1963; weekly, August-October 1963

Date (Friday)	Hard Spring: No. 1 Dark Northern at Duluth 1/ (United States)	Hard Spring: No. 2 Manitoba Northern at Fort William 2/ 3/ (Canada)	Hard Winter No. 1 at Galveston 4/ (United States)	Soft: No. 1 White at Portland 1/ (United States)	Soft: Australia 3/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Mid-month					
June 14	2.43	1.80	2.20	2.00	5/
July 12	2.25	1.79	2.16	1.96	---
August 16	2.15	1.75	2.19	1.97	---
September 13	2.26	1.76	2.22	2.04	---
October 18	2.34	1.84	2.36	2.15	---
Weekly					
August 30	2.20	1.75	2.21	1.99	---
September 6	2.23	1.76	2.21	2.00	---
20	2.32	1.76	2.27	2.10	---
27	2.30	1.76	2.27	2.12	---
October 4	2.33	1.80	2.30	2.12	---
11	2.33	1.83	2.32	2.16	---

1/ Spot or to arrive. 2/ Fort William quotation is in store. 3/ Sales to noncontract countries. Converted to U.S. currency. 4/ F.o.b. ship. CCC selling price for immediate delivery. 5/ Australian Wheat Board basic selling price for f.a.q. bulk wheat, f.o.b. basis, for the month of March was $1.60 per bushel--the latest price reported.

Table 7 .- Wheat: Weighted average cash price per bushel, specified markets, August-October, 1962 and 1963

Month and date	All classes and grades, six markets		No. 1 Dark Hard and Hard Winter, Kansas City		No. 1 Dark N. Spring, Minneapolis		No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Minneapolis		No. 2 Soft Red Winter, St. Louis		No. 1 Soft White, Portland 1/	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
August	2.39	2.19	2.28	2.05	2.42	2.26	2.62	2.37	2/2.07	---	2.14	1.97
September	2.45	2.29	2.27	2.11	2.44	2.36	2.55	2.38	---	2/1.92	2.13	2.06
Week ended												
Aug. 30	2.42	2.24	2.25	2.07	2.41	2.28	2.59	2.35	---	---	2.13	1.98
Sept. 6	2.45	2.26	2.26	2.08	2.44	2.32	2.55	2.36	---	---	2.12	1.99
13	2.45	2.26	2.27	2.08	2.43	2.33	2.54	2.35	---	2/1.92	2.12	2.01
20	2.45	2.30	2.29	2.12	2.43	2.38	2.56	2.37	---	---	2.13	2.08
27	2.46	2.35	2.27	2.17	2.46	2.40	2.56	2.43	---	---	2.13	2.13
Oct. 4	2.49	2.36	2.25	2.18	2.49	2.40	2.61	2.47	---	---	2.12	2.12
11	2.46	2.40	2.27	2.20	2.47	2.43	2.58	2.52	---	---	2.12	2.14
18	2.46	n.a.	2.24	2.21	2.48	2.44	2.60	2.50	---	---	2.12	2.16

1/ Average of daily cash quotations.
2/ 1 car sold.

Table 8 .- Wheat: Average closing price per bushel of December futures, specified markets, August-October, 1962 and 1963

Month and date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month						
August	2.15	1.85	2.17	1.96	2.35	2.14
September	2.10	1.96	2.14	2.01	2.32	2.22
Week ended						
Aug. 30	2.14	1.84	2.16	1.97	2.33	2.16
Sept. 6	2.15	1.88	2.17	1.98	2.34	2.18
13	2.13	1.92	2.16	1.99	2.34	2.19
20	2.08	1.98	2.13	2.02	2.32	2.24
27	2.03	2.04	2.09	2.05	2.29	2.26
Oct. 4	2.02	2.08	2.12	2.07	2.31	2.28
11	2.04	2.11	2.12	2.09	2.31	2.28
18	2.06	2.13	2.12	2.12	2.32	2.28

Table 9.- Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, by positions and States, October 1, 1963 1/

State	Bin sites	Country warehouses	Other warehouses, terminals and sub-terminals	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Arkansas	---	329	1,314	1,643
California	---	1,724	3,785	5,509
Colorado	363	15,844	4,459	20,666
Idaho	---	1,252	---	1,252
Iowa	---	14	3,373	3,387
Kansas	10,581	224,159	180,425	415,165
Louisiana	---	---	683	683
Maine	---	---	517	517
Maryland	---	---	1,191	1,191
Massachusetts	---	---	750	750
Minnesota	194	8,158	59,714	68,066
Missouri	153	4,755	13,827	18,735
Montana	1,595	7,753	238	9,586
Nebraska	936	76,961	54,080	131,977
New Mexico	---	3,961	---	3,961
New York	---	6	17,348	17,354
North Dakota	8,406	42,806	11,055	62,267
Oklahoma	---	25,205	23,494	48,699
Oregon	---	7	5,572	5,579
Pennsylvania	---	1	571	572
South Dakota	7,362	28,063	---	35,425
Texas	---	38,968	80,094	119,062
Washington	---	15	8,343	8,358
Wisconsin	---	84	17,448	17,532
Wyoming	---	2,345	---	2,345
Other States 2/	---	98	521	619
Sub-total	29,590	482,508	488,802	1,000,900
Areas in transit or trust 3/				
Kansas City	---	---	---	34,419
Evanston	---	---	---	14,226
Reserve Fleet	---	---	---	4,438
U.S. total	29,590	482,508	488,802	1,053,983

1/ Including stocks sold but not delivered. 2/ States in which CCC-owned stocks are less than 200,000 bushels. 3/ Moved from official weight points and has not been unloaded or sold.

Table 10.- Wheat: CCC-owned, by classes, October 1, 1963 with comparisons

Class	October 1, 1962	July 1, 1963	October 1, 1963
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Hard Winter	873,330	906,007	840,261
Hard Spring	172,518	179,946	180,078
Red Winter	2,082	2,143	2,236
White	7,200	9,033	6,483
Mixed	1,372	1,318	1,225
Durum	8	16,632	23,700
Sub-total	1,056,510	1,115,079	1,053,983
Balancing item 1/	---	---	---
Total	1,056,510	1,115,079	1,053,983

1/ To bring amount reported by classes in line with amount reported in inventory.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Inventory Management Division.

Table 11.- Wheat: CCC sales and other dispositions, July 1 - October 4, 1963 with comparisons

Item	July 1, 1962-October 5, 1962	July 1, 1963-October 4, 1963
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Domestic Sales and Dispositions		
By ASCS Commodity Offices		
Nonstorable country warehouse	534	280
Nonstorable track and terminal	1,031	2,774
Statutory minimum 1/	945	27,684
Other domestic	9	298
Donations	3	23
By ASC County Offices		
Nonstorable bin site	3	1
Statutory minimum 1/	---	1,104
Total domestic	2,525	32,164
Export Sales and Dispositions		
GR-345 2/	22,590	33,879
Barter	1,954	11,301
GSM credit 3/	3,512	6,419
Other export	---	---
Donations	10,694	6,893
Total export	38,750	58,492
Total dispositions	41,275	90,656

1/ For unrestricted domestic use. 2/ Sales under payment-in-kind program. 3/ General Sales Manager's Credit Program; CCC sales made at the next export price.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Policy and Program Appraisal Division.

Table 12.- Wheat, flour and other products: Imports and exports, United States, 1955-62

Year beginning July	IMPORTS					
	Wheat		Flour (wheat equivalent) 2/	Other products (wheat equivalent 3/	Total wheat, flour and other products	Wheat for milling in bond and export as flour
	Suitable for milling 1/	Unfit for human consumption				
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1955	960	8,710	90	173	9,933	75
1956	916	6,536	92	239	7,783	115
1957	838	9,722	94	293	10,947	41
1958	568	6,824	105	272	7,769	657
1959	1,042	5,889	162	317	7,410	310
1960	852	6,908	136	336	8,232	227
1961	819	4,612	92	362	5,885	---
1962	802	4,251	90	413	5,556	---

	EXPORTS				
	Wheat 4/	Flour (wheat equivalent) 4/	Other products (wheat equivalent) 3/	Total wheat, flour and other products 4/	Flour from milled-in-bond wheat (wheat equivalent)
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1955	295,320	50,244	708	346,272	81
1956	475,247	73,311	978	549,536	137
1957	323,081	78,681	1,156	402,918	59
1958	361,543	80,558	1,193	443,294	521
1959	418,359	90,666	1,214	510,239	441
1960	561,182	99,700	1,063	661,945	680
1961	608,079	110,903	880	719,862	91
1962 5/	534,669	102,433	1,601	638,703	25

1/ Imports of wheat of milling quality have been limited to a quota of 800,000 bushels per year since May 29, 1941, of which 795,000 may come from Canada. Imports of registered and certified wheat seed are permitted ex-quota. 2/ Imports of flour have been limited to a quota of 4,000,000 pounds per year since May 29, 1941, of which 3,815,000 pounds may come from Canada (total quota is 93,200 bushels, wheat equivalent). Flour for special experimental purposes may be imported ex-quota. Excludes flour "free for export". 3/ Consists of food products, for example--macaroni products, wheat breakfast foods, bread and biscuits, semolina and prepared mixes. 4/ Includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. 5/ Preliminary.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 13.- Quantity of wheat ground for flour and flour production, United States, year beginning July, 1956-62 1/

Month	Wheat ground						
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
July	41,266	43,420	47,213	45,826	44,482	47,310	46,130
August	46,876	46,794	46,617	47,263	50,810	54,454	52,865
September	45,539	47,309	49,226	49,345	49,801	48,118	48,371
October	50,182	50,804	53,435	51,563	53,610	52,480	54,140
November	45,844	45,016	46,176	49,930	50,837	52,250	51,743
December	44,126	45,394	48,301	49,945	49,585	50,108	46,626
January	51,942	50,233	49,368	50,471	51,562	53,532	50,248
February	43,935	44,532	43,239	47,038	48,251	49,417	47,017
March	44,693	47,112	47,107	51,053	51,499	52,606	50,550
April	43,321	44,816	44,496	44,656	42,492	46,225	49,005
May	44,312	44,629	46,333	43,850	47,199	48,021	51,105
June	41,592	44,398	46,441	46,526	46,276	45,677	46,520
Total	543,628	554,457	567,952	577,466	586,404	600,198	594,320
	Flour production						
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
July	17,966	18,868	20,583	20,114	19,420	20,782	20,334
August	20,420	20,317	20,374	20,684	22,194	23,810	23,207
September	19,889	20,583	21,658	21,548	21,805	21,112	21,254
October	21,899	22,069	23,539	22,599	23,496	23,063	23,807
November	20,055	19,565	20,345	21,851	22,374	22,933	22,744
December	19,278	19,751	21,226	21,810	21,800	22,014	20,584
January	22,292	21,869	21,764	22,061	22,678	23,515	22,116
February	19,275	19,409	19,020	20,575	21,284	21,738	20,700
March	19,679	20,619	20,767	22,331	22,722	23,165	22,296
April	18,937	19,548	19,616	19,519	18,744	20,421	21,570
May	19,409	19,475	20,441	19,207	20,793	21,175	22,542
June	18,143	19,359	20,354	20,359	20,381	20,125	20,421
Total	237,242	241,432	249,687	252,658	257,691	263,853	261,575

1/ Data represents the production of all commercial mills in the United States. About 97 percent of the totals was reported by 284 mills having a daily capacity of 401 sacks or more and the balance estimated. The estimated portion is based on the 1958 Census of Manufacturers.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 14.- Wheat: Supplies available for export or carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, October 1, 1961-63

Item	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64 1/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
UNITED STATES			
Carryover stocks, July 1	1,411	1,322	1,189
Production	1,235	1,093	1,133
Total domestic supplies	2,646	2,415	2,322
Domestic requirements for season 2/	610	592	602
Exports, July 1 through September 30 3/	165	148	177
Supplies available on October 1 4/	1,871	1,675	1,543
CANADA			
Carryover stocks, August 1	608	391	488
Production	283	566	719
Total supplies	891	957	1,207
Domestic requirements for season 2/	142	137	145
Exports, August 1 through September 30 3/	71	53	65
Supplies available on October 1	678	767	997
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 1/
ARGENTINA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	60	35	10
Production	150	190	190
Total supplies	210	225	200
Domestic requirements for season 2/	135	116	133
Exports, December 1 through September 30 3/	36	94	55
Supplies available on October 1	39	15	12
AUSTRALIA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	64	28	22
Production	274	247	307
Total supplies	338	275	329
Domestic requirements for season 2/	79	75	78
Exports, December 1 through September 30 3/	198	153	200
Supplies available on October 1	61	47	51
	1961	1962	1963
THE FOUR COUNTRIES			
Total supplies available on October 1 for export to end of season or carryover	2,649	2,504	2,603

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated requirements for seed, food (milling for domestic use) and feed for the season. 3/ Exports of wheat and flour in grain equivalent. 4/ Without imports.

Table 15 .- Wheat: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1961-63 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	22,730	25,316	26,817	27,566	20.4	11.2	21.1	25.2	465,618	283,394	565,554	694,331*
United States	49,128	51,551	43,576	44,501	22.3	24.0	25.1	25.5	1,095,357	1,234,743	1,092,562	1,134,051*
Mexico	2,214	2,016	1,818	2,051	20.2	25.5	29.0	28.1	44,615	51,500	52,650	57,690
Estimated total 5/	74,160	78,970	72,300	74,200	21.7	19.9	23.7	25.4	1,606,000	1,571,000	1,712,000	1,887,000
Europe:												
Austria	634	682	668	600	32.8	38.3	38.8	39.4	20,802	26,150	25,950	23,630
Belgium	498	510	516	495	53.6	52.0	57.2	56.4	26,672	26,540	29,520	27,900
Denmark	179	260	381	321	58.8	61.3	62.1	59.5	10,521	15,950	23,660	19,100
Finland	314	586	706	--	23.9	28.9	21.9	--	7,514	16,930	15,490	--
France	10,432	9,876	11,294	9,262	34.3	35.6	45.7	36.7	358,210	351,800	516,380	340,000
Germany, West	3,045	3,435	3,245	3,380	45.5	43.1	51.8	52.7	138,676	148,000	168,000	178,000
Greece	2,704	2,637	2,697	2,312	21.4	22.2	24.1	22.9	57,762	58,560	65,017	52,850
Ireland	361	345	319	229	42.3	50.0	50.6	51.4	15,279	17,250	16,130	11,760
Italy	12,145	10,738	11,257	11,011	27.2	28.4	31.1	26.7	329,880	305,000	349,830	293,950
Netherlands	250	304	328	312	57.2	58.2	67.6	--	14,294	17,700	22,160	--
Norway	35	24	24	25	32.4	41.7	31.2	36.0	1,134	1,000	750	900
Portugal	2,009	1,631	1,631	1,483	12.1	9.7	12.5	12.1	24,286	15,800	20,360	18,000
Spain	10,728	9,610	10,507	10,030	15.4	13.1	16.8	16.8	165,400	126,100	176,700	169,000
Sweden	831	679	776	619	33.7	43.9	41.3	41.2	28,030	29,840	32,030	25,500
Switzerland	243	272	268	274	44.7	40.1	56.5	36.5	10,860	10,900	15,140	10,000
United Kingdom	2,098	1,827	2,256	1,926	48.5	52.6	60.1	52.3	101,720	96,100	135,560	100,800
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	46,560	43,470	46,930	42,990	28.2	29.1	34.4	30.4	1,313,000	1,265,000	1,615,000	1,305,000
Bulgaria	3,466	3,212	3,015	--	19.6	19.5	19.9	--	68,100	62,500	60,000	--
Czechoslovakia	1,818	1,589	1,658	--	30.0	37.8	36.4	--	54,500	60,000	60,400	--
Germany, East	1,026	932	1,045	--	41.1	41.0	44.0	--	42,160	38,200	46,000	--
Hungary	3,112	2,505	2,706	--	22.0	28.4	26.6	--	68,500	71,100	72,000	--
Poland	3,581	3,462	3,442	--	23.4	29.6	28.7	--	83,900	102,500	98,700	--
Rumania	7,302	7,337	7,518	--	16.2	19.8	19.8	--	118,600	145,000	148,940	--
Yugoslavia	4,750	4,843	5,090	--	21.5	24.1	23.6	--	102,000	116,500	120,000	--
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	25,310	24,130	24,720	25,180	21.4	24.9	24.7	25.6	542,000	600,000	610,000	645,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	71,870	67,600	71,650	68,170	25.8	27.6	31.1	28.6	1,855,000	1,865,000	2,225,000	1,950,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	159,000	155,000	166,545	--	12.0	12.3	12.0	--	1,910,000	1,900,000	2,000,000	--

Asia:												
Iran	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	95,950	103,000	99,200	102,880
Iraq	2,540	3,200	3,931	--	10.7	9.4	10.1	--	27,118	30,000	39,885	--
Israel	137	118	--	--	17.6	19.0	--	--	2,418	1,900	--	--
Jordan	638	675	704	--	8.6	7.6	5.8	--	5,458	5,100	4,115	--
Lebanon	162	143	146	138	10.4	9.0	12.6	12.0	1,682	1,290	1,840	1,650
Syria	2,540	3,249	3,314	--	10.2	5.1	12.9	--	25,942	16,500	42,880	22,000
Turkey	16,990	15,500	16,000	--	13.4	14.5	15.7	--	228,000	225,000	250,000	285,000
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	900,000	--	--	--
India	30,393	32,047	33,240	33,500	10.9	12.6	13.1	13.7	329,926	403,900	433,830	459,290
Japan	1,551	1,603	1,585	1,436	32.5	40.8	37.8	23.1	50,482	65,440	59,890	33,180
Korea, Republic of	317	310	330	--	14.1	20.0	18.2	--	4,469	6,200	6,000	--
Pakistan	11,496	11,603	12,571	12,140	11.6	12.2	12.1	12.3	133,192	141,340	151,720	149,330
Estimated total 5/	141,960	139,320	144,970	144,080	13.3	13.4	13.7	14.1	1,890,000	1,865,000	1,985,000	2,035,000
Africa:												
Algeria	4,658	4,622	4,522	--	10.0	5.2	--	--	46,364	24,200	--	--
Egypt	1,561	1,436	1,515	1,634	34.4	36.8	38.9	38.6	53,778	52,800	58,970	63,000
Morocco	3,888	3,845	3,677	4,085	9.2	6.1	12.5	12.5	35,723	23,300	45,800	51,200
Tunisia	2,908	2,000	2,100	--	6.1	4.5	6.9	--	17,798	9,000	14,500	--
South Africa, Republic of 7/	2,906	3,100	2,921	--	9.5	10.5	8.7	--	27,554	32,500	25,360	--
Estimated total 5/	17,610	16,850	16,570	17,790	11.1	9.5	12.7	12.1	195,000	160,000	210,000	215,000
South America:												
Argentina	11,598	10,374	--	--	19.5	18.3	--	--	225,676	190,000	190,000	--
Brazil	2,386	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--	24,460	7,500	--	--
Chile	2,030	2,097	2,082	--	20.0	18.8	22.4	--	40,597	39,370	46,600	--
Colombia	412	395	408	--	12.8	13.2	14.6	--	5,288	5,220	5,950	--
Peru	365	379	390	371	14.2	14.9	14.8	--	5,166	5,640	5,770	--
Uruguay	1,604	1,077	990	1,075	11.8	12.7	16.8	--	18,950	13,650	16,610	--
Estimated total 5/	18,680	16,040	15,590	16,650	17.3	16.5	18.0	18.0	323,000	265,000	280,000	300,000
Oceania:												
Australia	9,629	14,723	16,171	16,500	17.5	16.7	19.0	--	168,320	246,000	307,200	--
New Zealand	103	186	210	--	46.7	42.1	44.0	--	4,814	7,835	9,240	--
Total Oceania	9,732	14,909	16,381	16,700	17.8	17.0	19.3	17.1	173,134	253,835	316,440	285,000
Estimated world total 5/	493,010	488,690	504,010	503,150	16.1	16.1	17.3	16.5	7,955,000	7,880,000	8,730,000	8,325,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1963 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1963 and end early in 1964. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production. 7/ Production on European holdings only. * Based on September estimates. Canada's October estimate is 719.1 million bushels and U.S., 1,133 million.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Table 16.- Wheat and flour: World exports by country of origin, year beginning July, average 1955-59, annual 1959-62

Country of origin	Average 1955-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 Wheat	1961-62 Flour (wheat equiv.)	1961-62 Total	1962-63 Wheat	1962-63 Flour (wheat equiv.)	1962-63 Total	
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 bushels
Major exporters:										
United States 2/	12,251.6	13,875.3	18,021.7	16,552.0	2,999.8	19,551.8	14,562.4	2,793.1	17,355.5	637,699
Canada	7,990.4	7,600.1	9,306.6	9,069.3	871.3	9,940.6	8,238.3	765.3	9,003.6	330,825
Australia	2,606.0	3,153.4	4,986.3	5,529.1	723.9	6,253.0	4,062.8	645.6	4,708.4	172,996
Argentina	2,564.3	2,109.2	1,910.0	2,352.2	1.0	2,353.2	1,806.1	--	1,806.1	66,363
France	1,633.6	1,766.6	1,558.7	1,335.9	517.7	1,853.6	2,427.5	557.2	2,984.7	109,670
U.S.S.R.	4,162.5	5,519.7	5,059.3	4,737.4	315.0	5,052.4	4,707.0	100.0	4,807.0	176,627
Total	31,209.0	34,024.3	40,842.6	39,575.9	5,428.7	45,004.6	35,804.1	4,861.2	40,665.3	1,494,180
South America:										
Uruguay	248.0	--	1.7	--	.4	.4	--	1.1	1.1	40
Total	248.0	--	1.7	--	.4	.4	--	1.1	1.1	40
Eastern Europe:										
Bulgaria	17.6	16.0	32.8	6.9	--	6.9	--	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia	81.8	73.0	48.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Germany, East	30.3	117.5	66.4	94.3	--	94.3	--	--	--	--
Hungary	84.1	53.0	72.3	90.7	28.8	119.5	--	--	--	--
Poland	13.6	.5	.2	--	.1	.1	--	--	--	--
Rumania	77.0	110.0	90.0	163.0	--	163.0	200.0	--	200.0	7,349
Yugoslavia	19.0	83.0	91.5	16.3	--	16.3	--	--	--	--
Total	323.4	453.0	401.2	371.2	28.9	400.1	200.0	--	200.0	7,349
Western Europe:										
Austria	.1	.1	37.3	96.0	--	96.0	--	50.0	50.0	1,837
Belgium-Luxembourg	59.2	137.8	17.1	46.8	18.5	65.3	90.0	10.0	100.0	3,674
Denmark	6.8	2.7	8.7	32.4	.3	32.7	54.7	.3	55.0	2,021
Finland	12.9	41.0	61.5	42.2	71.5	113.7	30.0	70.0	100.0	3,675
Germany, West	563.4	796.2	817.1	88.4	1,082.1	1,170.5	13.3	600.3	613.6	22,546
Greece	35.0	79.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ireland	21.6	42.7	90.2	64.6	3.2	67.8	82.2	3.4	85.6	3,145
Italy	586.2	460.6	66.7	.9	119.9	120.8	--	175.0	175.0	6,430
Netherlands	23.9	5.6	10.6	12.0	1.2	13.2	10.0	--	10.0	367
Spain	192.1	191.0	13.0	3.0	3.4	6.4	3.0	2.0	5.0	184
Sweden	136.7	83.1	184.4	188.7	--	188.7	228.0	--	228.0	8,378
United Kingdom	17.8	7.1	8.0	--	9.1	9.1	--	10.0	10.0	367
Others	15.8	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	1,671.5	1,855.9	1,314.6	575.0	1,309.2	1,884.2	511.2	921.0	1,432.0	52,624
Africa:										
Algeria	84.2	40.5	64.5	.2	25.2	25.4	.2	33.4	33.6	1,235
Egypt	4.1	4.7	5.0	--	6.1	6.1	--	6.0	6.0	220
Morocco	137.3	106.4	51.4	22.1	--	22.1	71.8	--	71.8	2,638
Tunisia	82.8	118.8	84.5	8.8	--	8.8	33.0	14.1	47.1	1,731
Others	1.5	2.1	3.0	--	3.0	3.0	--	3.0	3.0	110
Total	309.9	272.5	208.4	31.1	34.3	65.4	105.0	56.5	161.5	5,934
Asia:										
Aden	20.9	25.7	22.0	6.7	18.8	25.5	5.0	20.0	25.0	919
Iraq	2.8	--	--	37.3	--	37.3	--	--	--	--
Israel	9.6	16.0	11.8	11.0	2.5	13.5	8.5	--	8.5	312
Jordan	2.9	6.0	4.1	1.0	7.0	8.0	3.3	3.0	6.3	231
Lebanon	1.8	3.0	5.0	2.9	.1	3.0	3.0	--	3.0	110
Syria	148.7	10.0	--	22.5	--	22.5	306.0	--	306.0	11,244
Turkey	146.0	117.6	2.3	1.0	--	1.0	--	--	--	--
Hong Kong	35.1	34.5	31.7	--	31.6	31.6	--	30.0	30.0	1,102
Japan	22.0	22.8	51.8	--	82.9	82.9	--	67.5	67.5	2,480
Malaya	12.5	9.7	3.5	.2	10.2	10.4	--	10.0	10.0	367
Others	4.6	20.0	3.2	6.1	3.4	9.5	--	--	--	--
Total	406.9	265.3	135.4	88.7	156.5	245.2	325.8	130.5	456.3	16,765
World total	34,168.7	36,871.0	42,903.9	40,641.9	6,958.0	47,599.9	36,946.1	5,970.3	42,916.4	1,576,892
Equivalent 1,000 bushels	1,255,488	1,354,777	1,576,448	1,493,334	255,662	1,748,996	1,357,536	219,356	1,576,892	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes exports of flour not wholly from U.S. wheat.

Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain and Feed Division.

Table 17 .- Canadian wheat and rye: Supply and disappearance, averages 1935-54, annual 1955-63

Year beginning August 1	Wheat				
	Supply			Disappearance	
	Carryover 1/	Production	Total 2/	Domestic 2/	Exports including flour
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Average:					
1935-39	101.1	312.4	415.4	113.5	183.5
1940-44	431.1	421.6	852.9	158.8	271.7
1945-49	119.6	362.8	482.6	145.2	247.0
1950-54	304.1	537.6	841.9	155.0	297.9
1955	536.7	519.2	1,055.9	164.0	312.3
1956	579.6	573.0	1,152.8	154.9	264.4
1957	733.5	392.7	1,126.3	157.5	320.3
1958	648.4	398.1	1,046.5	164.0	294.5
1959	588.0	445.1	1,033.1	156.2	277.3
1960	599.6	518.4	1,118.0	156.9	353.3
1961	607.8	283.4	891.2	142.1	358.0
1962 3/	391.1	565.6	956.7	136.3	332.0
1963 3/	488.4	719.1	1,207.5		
	Rye				
Average:					
1935-39	2.2	9.2	11.4	6.7	2.1
1940-44	6.9	12.8	19.7	9.2	4.3
1945-49	3.3	13.2	16.7	4.8	7.7
1950-54	11.7	19.3	31.0	6.3	10.3
1955	19.9	13.8	33.8	5.1	12.9
1956	15.8	8.4	24.2	5.6	5.4
1957	13.2	8.4	21.6	6.1	5.4
1958	10.1	7.7	17.8	6.2	3.2
1959	8.4	8.4	16.9	5.6	4.5
1960	6.8	10.2	17.0	7.0	2.6
1961	7.4	6.5	14.0	5.8	4.4
1962 3/	3.8	12.0	15.8	4.3	7.3
1963 3/	4.2	13.0	17.2		

1/ From previous crops.
2/ Supply and disappearance of both wheat and rye include imports.
3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 18.- Rye: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1961-63 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	577	561	625	652	16.2	11.6	19.3	20.1	9,362	6,519	12,044	13,131
United States	1,729	1,550	2,014	1,576	15.6	17.7	20.4	18.9	27,030	27,476	41,175	29,828
Total	2,306	2,111	2,639	2,228	15.8	16.1	20.2	19.3	36,392	33,995	53,219	42,959
Europe:												
Austria	525	523	516	455	31.0	35.5	35.7	34.8	16,254	18,590	18,420	15,820
Belgium	170	108	97	112	45.5	43.5	49.2	49.1	7,732	4,700	4,770	5,500
Denmark	270	451	430	272	40.5	44.9	47.0	44.9	10,946	20,240	20,200	12,200
Finland	217	232	202	--	22.9	21.6	19.8	--	4,969	5,000	3,990	--
France	888	645	526	560	20.3	21.2	26.6	24.2	18,055	13,660	14,000	13,580
Germany, West	3,634	2,922	2,696	2,822	40.5	33.8	43.3	45.4	147,130	98,900	116,630	128,000
Greece	115	63	63	51	14.9	15.2	15.1	16.3	1,719	960	950	830
Italy	178	147	138	148	23.5	25.7	26.5	25.3	4,190	3,775	3,660	3,740
Netherlands	380	296	264	261	46.2	40.0	50.6	--	17,540	11,850	13,350	--
Norway	2	2	4	4	33.0	55.0	40.0	37.5	66	110	160	150
Portugal	636	738	736	642	11.3	6.4	8.6	11.5	7,185	4,700	6,300	7,400
Spain	1,420	1,198	1,201	1,100	14.1	11.5	14.8	15.4	20,050	13,800	17,830	16,930
Sweden	258	185	186	103	32.2	39.4	37.0	34.0	8,320	7,290	6,890	3,500
Switzerland	31	30	36	37	44.6	50.0	59.2	40.5	1,382	1,500	2,130	1,500
United Kingdom	22	19	17	23	37.1	37.9	40.0	29.6	816	720	680	680
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	8,760	7,570	7,120	6,810	30.5	27.1	32.3	33.0	267,000	205,000	230,000	225,000
Bulgaria	320	210	205	--	13.9	12.4	11.2	--	4,440	2,600	2,300	--
Czechoslovakia	1,278	1,144	1,088	--	29.8	33.0	33.2	--	38,140	37,750	36,080	--
Germany, East	2,672	2,038	2,005	--	30.4	29.1	32.4	--	81,152	59,200	65,000	--
Hungary	1,019	662	573	--	18.1	17.7	16.0	--	18,410	11,700	9,165	--
Poland	12,668	12,058	11,614	--	22.5	27.2	22.8	--	285,280	328,500	264,600	--
Rumania	395	222	191	--	15.1	18.5	15.5	--	5,960	4,100	2,970	--
Yugoslavia	628	445	437	--	15.7	16.9	15.2	--	9,864	7,500	6,650	--
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	19,020	16,810	16,150	15,120	23.3	26.8	23.8	24.1	443,000	450,000	385,000	365,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	27,780	24,380	23,270	21,930	25.6	26.9	26.4	26.9	710,000	655,000	615,000	590,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	44,735	41,300	41,800	--	14.2	14.5	12.9	--	635,000	600,000	540,000	--
Asia:												
Turkey	1,611	1,500	1,525	--	15.0	16.0	16.1	--	24,086	24,000	24,600	--
South America:												
Argentina	2,660	1,775	--	--	12.0	11.8	--	--	31,816	20,900	6,500	--
Estimated world total 5/	79,470	71,440	70,430	69,750	18.1	18.8	17.7	17.6	1,440,000	1,340,000	1,245,000	1,225,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1963 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which will begin late in 1963 and end early in 1964. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Table 19.- Rye: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1957-61, annual 1960-63

Item	Year beginning July				
	Average 1957-61	1960	1961	1962 1/	1963 1/ 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply					
Carryover on July 1	10.7	10.5	14.2	7.9	6.9
Production	29.1	33.0	27.5	41.2	29.8
Imports	2.8	2.7	.7	.5	1.0
Total	42.6	46.2	42.4	49.6	37.7
Domestic disappearance					
Food 3/	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.5
Seed	5.8	5.7	6.5	6.0	6.0
Industry	4.9	5.0	4.5	3.8	3.5
Feed 4/	9.8	9.1	11.5	7.5	7.0
Total	25.1	24.3	27.0	22.0	21.0
Exports	6.5	7.7	7.5	20.7	10.0
Total disappearance	31.6	32.0	34.5	42.7	31.0
Stocks on June 30	11.0	14.2	7.9	6.9	6.7

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Imports and distribution items are projected. 3/ From Bureau of the Census. 4/ Residual item; roughly approximates feed use.

Table 20.- Rye: CCC-owned stocks, by positions, by States, October 1, 1963 1/

State	Bin sites	Country warehouses	Other warehouses, terminals and sub-terminals	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Iowa	---	---	118	118
Kansas	56	4	83	143
Minnesota	2	---	119	121
Nebraska	10	3	111	124
South Dakota	96	10	---	106
Other States 2/	83	40	76	199
Sub-total	247	57	507	811
In transit or trust 3/				
Kansas City area	---	---	---	181
Evanston area	---	---	---	273
U.S. total	247	57	507	1,265

1/ Including stocks sold but not delivered. 2/ States in which CCC-owned stocks are less than 100,000 bushels. 3/ Moved from official weight points and has not been unloaded or sold.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Inventory Management Division.

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